BRIGHT COLORS RULE.

Well Under Way.

THE QUESTION OF SKIRTS.

No Final Decision Yet in the Matter of Whether They Shall Be Draped.

There Are Indications That the Braped Skirt Is Coming, but the Plain Skirt is Still a Paverite-Bustles on Some of the New Bres Skirts-Black and White Checks Conspicu ous Among the New Wool Models-Trans parent Materials of All Hinds Decidedly in the Lend of Fashion-The New Goods and Combinations of Colors-Deceration and Arrangement of the Bodice—The Corded Bodice the Latest Production of Fashion.

The spring buds in fashion's flower garden are developing rapidly now that the season for new costumes is well under way. There certainly is no lack of variety in form or coloring in any department of dress. Bright colors seem to be the order of the moment especially among the hats, and surely the art of dressmaking has reached a flourishing condition as regards all the qualities that go to make up diversity in style and striking combinations of color,

The tendency in all this medley of varying fancies set forth for our inspection and choice is yet to be discovered, and whether we are t wear plain skirts, draved skirts, or trimmed skirts is a matter about to be fought out be tween the clever dress designers and the leadprivilege of deciding their own fate. It is woman's love of change, in confunction with the commercial instinct of course, that stimulates the production of new models, and since all the new ideas are in



dred by the fashions of the past and changes are all gradual, she can exercise her ce in the matter of modes to a great ex tent. The prettiest gowns are usually the simple ones with some individuality of style, which are the result of suggestions offered by the French model rather than actual copies. Among the various designs there are the triple skirt, or rather triple effect, and the draped skirt, which is not very unlike the style of some years ago when yards of some soft fabric were plaited up on the hips to fall in graceful folds below, show ing a trimmed or contrasting underskirt. To be sure drapery is the exception as yet, more in in actual wear; but it is predicted, and the schion for soft clinging materials is in itself

harbinger of drapery.

The plain skirt, with possibly some trimning a the bottom but plain around the hips and a inging in pl ited folds at the back, is still the favorite for wool goods; but there are less folds and less fulness in every way as time goes on. These skirts are made either in the old or the new way, which is loose from the lining at the bottom, and braid or satin ribbon in narrow widths makes a pretty finish.

Checks in either blue, brown, green, or black with white, in wool materials, are very desirable this season, a 'with rows of braid to match the dark check on the skirt and a plain cloth jacket in the same color, the effect is very pretty, and the gown a most useful one.



Some of the new dress skirts are supplied with a small bustle as a purtial substitute for the loss of tuiness at the back. It is not of much im portance as to size, but it has some significance a suggestion of things to come. Black and white checks are conspicuous among the new wool models, and they are made up in various wave without the cloth jacket. One example shows a black silk bodice with slashes and yoke of red silk, and very narrow knife plaitings of red and black silk, one of each, peeping out from underneath the edge of the skirt at the bottom. The sleeves of the check are almost tight fitting, with platted frills of red and black at the top. The preference for checks is seen again in the canvas and novelty materials, which are very open, and come in both plain and mixed

Cashmeres, nuns' veiling, and bareges are to be much worn, and transparent materials of all sorts are decidedly in the lead of fashion. Silk canvas is very desirable, and a material called drap Palma, which has a watered effect on a colored ground, is something new on the list. The contrasts of color in the new grenadines are striking indeed, with their combinations of blue, black and white, yellow and heliotrope, brown and pink, but they are gorgeous to look upon; and, while they are rather too much for ordimary wear, they will supply a want in fashion- the skirt are out of the desired width, much

able dress at the summer resorts later on, where subdued gowns, however elegant, have no chance in the procession, and startling color is the point to be gained. Black gowns with a touch of geranium red in the decoration are the fancy of the moment, and black satin with red The Season for New Costumes and black liberty gauge and geranium valvet is more effective than any combination of wool

The popular model op ning on the left side is a pretty one for the black satin waist. the frill of black gauge over one of red finishes the edge. The satin is first tucked cosswise in groups to cover the entire waist. Horizontal tucks in both wide and narrow widths are a special feature of the bodice just at present, and like cords and lace insertions they are set in all kinds of materials. Little boleros are laid in deep tucks all over,

and if made of cloth a lighter effect is some

times accomplished by using silk or mousse-line de soie folds put on to lap a little

over each other as if they were tucks. This is only necessary when the material

is cloth; but mousseline de soie folds are pretty on the silk bodice. The bolero is still

in vogue, but it is prophesied that as the season

advances it will be less in evidence, except o

the plainer gowns. The particular shape which

is perhaps the latest opens like the bodice on

one side, and knife-plaited frills of silk or lace

are the finish. The jaunty little open affairs,

more like trimming than a jacket, are made very

artistic by the lovely materials of which they

are constructed. Applique laces and embroid

eries, jewelled laces and laces without jewels, and

all sorts of beaded effects are in use for this

little accessory of dress. Some of the organdie

gowns have bolero effects, made of alternate

rows of colored satin ribbon, an inch wide, and lace insertions, with a lace frill on the edge. Oth-

ers are made of the muslin, with one row of in-

The corded bodice is the latest production of

fashion, and the cords shirred in up and down

are fully as large as a pipe stem. Fine cords are set in around in groups as if they were tucks,

but the perpendicular cords of larger size are

ecru silk canvas, finely checked. The back of the

bodice is all cords, set in an inch apart, and both sides of the front are corded in the same manner. The vest is of white chiffon, gathered full, and from one side a corner of ap-

plique embroidery in a darker shade of ecru with pink and blue in the pattern

falls over the vest, giving the one-sided effect so much desired. The skirt is in the triple style,

newer. One example of their use is shown in ar

sertion and a lace edge.

wider in the back than in front, and fitted to the lining, with the edges hanging loose. Milliners folds of satin are used as a crosswise trimming on the bodice of a gray cloth gown, entirely cov ering it, with spaces between. The folds are very narrow, and seven of them trim the skirt.

Lace, colored net, and grenadine gowns are to be much worn. Here is a simple model for these especial fabrics, which is at least unique. The pointed yokes at the neck and around the hips are of black satin edged around with narrow jet, and the material is black grenadine over lettuce-green silk. Skirts of thin gowns. in almost every instance, have a trimming some sort, either flounces or ruches, or rows of ribbon, and a pretty finish is black velvet baby ribbon, with small jet beads sewn on, one in a place, a half an inch apart. Seven or five rows of this at the bottom of a black silk canvas gown are very effective. Even the accordion plaited skirts are trimmed with insertions of lace in various forms, by cutting the material in points at the bottom and finishing them with insertion and lace before the whole is plaited.

sewn on the skirt of one black cloth gown, and these terminate at the side seams of the front breadth with rosettes of the velvet ribbon. Rows of braid are used in the same way, and a pretty navy blue canvas gown has six rows of narrow braid all around the skirt set fully three inches apart. Another and very novel skirt trimming is shown in a costume of black and white checked silk canvas made over grass-green silk. Tiny knife-platted frills of the green silk outline all the seams in the skirt and are sewn on in rows up and down the bodice, which is further ornamented with bows of black velvet ribbon and steel buckles. A novel model in black and white checked wool material opens down the front somewhat in redingete form, except that each side is securely fastened to look more like a plait. The revers and collar are covered with black silk and finished around with white braid with a feather edge. The chemisette veet is of yellow silk shirred in tiny tucks.

Fancy waists to wear with black skirts are Graduated rows of black velvet ribbon are

still a part of fashion's fabric, and a pretty model

illustrated is of white glace silk covered with black Russian net. Motifs of steel and jet trim

the shoulders and fall over the hips, and the col-

podice of pale pink sink, striped with white, has

a bolero relieved with four rows of black velvet

ribbon in graduated widths, and a double frill of

white chiffon, which also forms the vest. The

belt is of the silk. A novel combination, too, is in grass lawn, embroidered in checks, made over blue silk, and completed by a collar of finely

tucked black silk, striped with cream lace inser

tion, and finished on the edge with a double

ruffle of chiffon, which matches the lawn in

color. Bodices in general are round and belted,

is sometimes very wide, beginning just below

the bust. Very short jackets are the rule among

the cloth tailor gowns. The revers are narrow

and the sleeves very small, with very little ful-

EIDERDOWN IS COSTLY.

But 1,000 Pounds a Year Used in This Coun-

try, and the Cheapest Costs \$10 a Pound.

down used in this country in a year," said a vet

eran down importer of this city, when asked

about the quality of eiderdown used in quiits sold for \$5 or \$6. "There are three grades, and the range in price is \$10, \$12, and \$15 a pound.

"The down is imported chiefly from Green

land and Icoland, where it is gathered by the

natives. When the ducks build their nests they line them with down plucked from their own breasts. This first lining is the finest quality of

down. After a nest is robbed the ducks line it the second and third times, each time the grade

of down becoming poorer, as there are a greater number of small feathers mixed in. After the

third robbing the ducks quit the nest, and do not build again until the next season. "Elderdown is about twice as bulky as the

finest goose down; that is, one pound of elder-

down will serve as a filling where two of the best goose down would be necessary. Owing to

its scarcity and costliness it is used only in filling

the most expensive cushions and quilts. It can

be used to a greater advantage, and is really the

only satisfactory filling for elegant smoking jackets, muff beds, women's skirts, and babies'

"The next quality of down is goose down,

"There are only about 1,000 pounds of elder-

ness at the top.

much as they have been all winter, and the belt

a. Hight cotton or rebbit hair. These last se may always be detected by beating the cite, as the 'cat tails' and rabbit hair will insably sift through and the cotton will lump, down may always be judged by its feeling its power to rebound. A cushion well filled a cider or the next best thing, American se down, when preased will reshape itself alts a quickly as an India-rubber ball."

HATS AND BONNETS.

The New Colors, New Trimmings, New Shapes

and Newest Concetts in Millinery. The spring millinery has the enviable advantage of improving with age, and hats cannot be nuch preitier than we find them now, after all the subtle changes have wrought out their salvation as to good taste. Very noticeable in this department of dress is the use of silk canvas, a soft durable material, which comes in all colors and has many uses. It forms the crowns of some hats, and is twisted around the crowns, forming rosettes and up-standing loops on others.

ployed, and very swell large hats are made of alternate rows of black silk, straw and double frills of black chiffon. Chiffon is softly twisted

THE POKE BONNET.

To Be Revived Arnin Say the English Mil-

liners-Queen Victoria's Style.

An interesting element in the general plan of

constructing the fabric of fashion in spring is the tendency to effect a revival of some old style,

and each season the poke bonnet is vigorously

aunched and as promptly and vigorously re-

jected, so it rarely leaves the seclusion of the

nilliner shop. But this season, no doubt, an

extra effort will be put forth to make it popula

in honor of the Queen's jubilee. The old poke

bonnet of 1837 is about as ugly and un-

under the chin.

secoming a piece of headgear as it is

THE LITTLE CAPE.

Latest Models.

Despite all the predictions to the contrary, the

oom of the little cape has not yet come, and it

still holds its own in the rank and file of outside

garments. To be sure, it is very short, very full,

elaborately trimmed, and sometimes decorated

Worn and Still Numbered Among the



osprey gives height to many a toque. The toque is a very popular hat this season, but it is larger and more prefentious than ever before, with fluted or draped brims of silky straw and a high trimming on one side. A simple toque for travelling has a béret-shaped crown of plaid straw, a crinkled brim of dark-blue straw, and a cluster of black wings on one side.

The Napoleon hat is one of the most fascinating shapes this season, and it is made of cream or black guipure, wired into shape and finished on the edge with one row of straw. Loops of straw fall either side of the perky little crown, and two ostrich feathers stand directly up in the centre.

écru lace, as you fancy. The linings of these little garments make them very attractive, even though they are perfectly piain, for bright colors in satin, brocades, and taffeta are the rule.

The first illustration shows the French garment with a bolero and winged sleeves. The material is violet moiré silk, elaborately braided with silk braid, and black chiffon, which forms the frills over the sleeves and tiny plaitings around the edge of the bolero. Mauve glacé silk forms the next garment, and the sleeve sulfs forms the next garment, and the sleeve puffs are covered with black silk grenadine patterned with a large conventional flower. The bodice is of accordion-plaited black chiffon, over which is a jet bolero; frills of chiffon fall over the sleeves, and the belt is of black sutin ribbon, which is also mixed with the chiffon for the ruche at the neck. A very uncommon and showy wrap is made of shot peau de soie covered with cream gulpure, which is traced with tiny brilliants. Frills of white chiffon finish the epaulette sleeves, and black velvet ribbon forms the belt and bow at the neck. Another garment of black satin shows a Watteau plait at the back, with jet ornaments falling on either side, and black accordion-plaited chiffon makes the frills over the sleeves and the trimming at the neck. A very smart little cape of black poult de soie has alternate frills of embroidered grass lawn and black glacé silk, and the jabot is of black lisse with cream lace applique.

low Bedsteads That Solve a Problem Perplex

becoming a piece of headgear as it is possible to imagine, and the modern woman has no desire to hide her wealth of waved hair in its depths, but the English fashion writers assure us that the poke bonnet in the hands of a modern artist is a charming possibility even in 1897. In shape it is almost exactly like the one the Queen were the year of her accession to the throne, and it is fine black straw, with a wreath of pink roses around the face inside of the brim. An algrette of white ostrich feathers trim one side. White motife ribbon passes around the crown, where it is fastened with rhinestone buckles, and ties in a big bow under the chin. In these days, when space is a matter of deep importance in one's home and bedrooms and closets in apartment houses are so curtailed, the makeshifts to replace the wardrobe and drawer space to which she has been accustomed. Couches are to be had made so that the top turns back easily and discloses an air-tight storage space where nice dress skirts may be spread out at length and still be as accessible as if hing in a werdrobe. And now some one has solved the problem of where to put the betrimmed dress waists so that they shall not be crushed and still may be quickly rotten out, thus giving further relief to overcrowded closets. Bruss bedsteads are now made with two dust-proof drawers underneath. The length of the drawers is the same as the width of the bed, and on the opposite side the drawer is at the lower end. The pleated valance to match the draperies of the bed is fastened separately to the front of the drawers, and when they are closed they are not noticeable, as the folds hang together, and the lace-trimmed bed cover falls over the top of the valance. The drawers are so made as to clear away any doubts of those who may object to the idea on the score that they may become close and stuffy. There is a space between the closed top of the drawer and the bed, thus allowing ample circulation of air all around. out at length and still be as accessible as if

Salted popcorn is a povelty offered in place of

"Sugaring off" parties are given nowadays. The delicious new maple syrup is cooked until it is like wax, and then, in place of the pure white enow piled up in bright itn pans that are used by country cousins for their parties, clear, even blocks of ice are substituted, and the hot liquid wax noured upon them. This wax is enten with a fork, and toasted crackers and pickles are served at the same time. Maple candy making and pulling also form part of the evening's amusement.

Ov r the windows of the apartments occupied

For serving a soft-boiled egg in the shell pret ty holders now come made of delicate silver wire, twisted around in such a manner as to form a graceful egg-shaped holder and standard. At the foo is a tiny circular knife, which smoothly cuts the shell from one end of the egg. This is a great improvement over the ugly looking little china cups so long in use.

those that are pure linen may be readily recognized by moistening the tip of the finger and stretching the fabric over it. Linen will show the moisture through immedistely; but cotton threads take more time to absorb the moisture.

And regarding the boiling of eggs: If when the

A. Simonson 938 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS. Matchless in quality-superior in workmanship-



There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder. Royal is Absolutely Pure.

as important as the other. Mauve and green velvet, with black trimmings, make very effec-



tive garments, and the combination of grass linen with black glace silk is one of the novelties. Light cloth capes, in gray and tan, are still worn, and they are plain, trimmed with stitched bands or decorated with velvet and 6cru lace, as you fancy. The linings of these little garments make them very attractive, even

A PLACE FOR DRESS WAISTS.

ing to Young Housekeepers.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

the always-welcomed salted almonds at some recent dinners. Large kernels of popcorn are taken and lightly browned in hot butter and then saited. This browned corn has been quite favorably received and really deserves favor.

Cimiez has been placed a fac-simile of the English royal rown. The lewels are imitated very accurately in colored glass, which is illuminated at night by electricity. The hotel stands upon very high ground, and this decoration may be seen at a great distance.

When purchasing sheer linen handkerchiefs,

shell is cut from the end the egg is found not to

GOODS AT MY ESTABLISHMENT.

tressing, Shampooing, and Hair Coloring Parlors.

of the highest grade, choice and select, such as cannot be found elsewhere ! Blustrated colored catalogue sent gratis on request. A. SIMONSON,

BLST AND SED STS.

are so much a part of the wrap that one is about | be sufficiently cooked to please the palate, it | BERNHARDT PLEADS FOR CRETE may be again put into boiling water and cooked still longer if the top is sprinkled thickly with salt. When it is done remove the coating of salt end the egg will be the same as if the shell had just been taken off.

An old cook noted for making the most deli-cious of loaf cakes was asked her secret for never having a failure and replied: "It's all in the baking; the richer the cake the slower must be the oven."

When woollen dresses or any woollen garments have become badly creased and wrinkled, do not attempt to use a hot fron upon them, for it is likely to leave the mark of the iron and give the material a shiny look without producing any good results. If the crushed and marred places are wiped with a woollen cloth wet in hot water and the clothing is then hung out in the air or in a cold place the marks will all disappear.

When meats are being roasted and there is danger of their becoming too brown place a basin of water in the oven. The steam will pre-vent scorching and the meat will cook better.

SHAD PROPERLY COOKED.

Hints About Preparing Stuffed and Baked Planked and Brolled Shad-The Sauce Served with the Fish-Methods of Cooking the Ross-Ros Croquettes and Salad.

The once despised, but now most popular fish that is brought to our shores, the sweet and delicate shad, will soon be at its best. Less than half a century ago any well-to-do family would have thought themselves degraded if obliged to serve upon their table what to-day in the judgment of most epicures is considered the most delicious fish we have. There is a diversity of opinion as to which is the best manner of serv-ing this fish, stuffed and baked or broiled or planked. Each method has many advocates ready to loudly sing its praises.

tell the marketman to cut as small an opening as possible in dressing the fish. Wash out the fish and make a stuffing thus: Take one cup of stale bread crumbs and slightly moisten them with hot water or a little milk; add salt and pepper, the juice of half a lemon, one tableconful of onion juice, and some chopped parsley; mix all well together and fill the prepared fish. Fasten the opening together with toothpicks. Lay in a baking pan three slices of pork, and place the fish upon them. Brush the top of the fish all over with soft butter and sprinkle it with salt and pepper. A few spoonfuls of water should be added to the pan to prevent scorching when it is first put into the oven. Baste the fich with melted butter until there is juice enough in the pan to use for this purpose. The fish will require from forty to fifty minutes for baking. Serve with the fish and pour around it Hollandaise or a rich brown sauce, with a gill of wine added to it.

Shad may be baked without stuffing. Place in the pan three slices of pork to make a bed for the fish to lie upon, and rub the fish over with butter, pepper, and salt. Put a gill of water into the pan and cover the fish closely with oiled paper. Bake in a moderately quick oven and baste the fish with melted butter and sherry or lemon tuice. Serve with mattre d'hôtel sauce or the brown sauce as used for the stuffed fish.

Baking the fish upon a heated board make one kind of planked shad. Many claim that the one kind of planked shad. Many claim that the wood gives the fish a peculiar and delicious flavor. Take a hardwood board—oak and hick-ory are best—one and one-half or two inches in thickness, and have it slightly hollowed out in the middle to retain the juices. Heat this board very hot before laying the fish upon it. Cut the fish down the back and lay it open upon the board, the fish side up. Spread it thickly with soft butter and dust it with sait and pepper. Put the board in the bottom of a moderate oven and bake the fish about half an hour, basting it with

erry not before asyng the man upon it. Cut the
sigh down the back and lay it open upon the
board, the flesh side up. Spread it thickly with
soft butter and dust it with sail and pepper. Put
the board in the bottom of a moderate oven and
bake the flsh about half an hour, basting it with
melted butter as it becomes dry. Servethe flsh
upon the board with a garnish of watercresses
and sliced lemon.

When the shad is broiled a maitre d'hôtel sauce
is a great addition to spread over it in place of
the usual melted butter.

The roe of shad is served in a variety of ways,
and is thought to be a great delicacy.

For Baked Shad Roes.—Wash the roes carefully, being sure not to break the skin. Drop
them into a saucepan containing boiling saited
water, a slice of onion, and a bay leaf. Put
them over the fire and let them slowly boil from
ten to fifteen minutes. Then throw them into
cold water and let them remain half an hour.
Wips the roes with a soft cloth and lay them
upon a well-buttered earthen plate; spread soft
butter thickly over them, sprinkle them with
sait and pepper, and dredge them with flour.
Place the plate in the oven and bake the roes
about twenty minutes, basting them frequently
with equal parts of melted butter and hot water,
seasoned with plenty of sait and pepper.

To Bake Roes with a Tomato Dressing.—Place
in a saucepan half a can of tomatoes and a cup
of stock; add one tablespoonful of butter, skr
pepper corns, one slice of onion, a bay leaf, and
some sait. Let those ingredients simmer over a
slow fire for fifteen inhuites. Moisten a teaspoonful of cornstarch with a little cold stock
or water and add it to the hot mixture. Let
the sauce boil up and rub it through a
coarse sleve. Take roes that have been
parbolled and stood in cold water. Wipe them
dry and then brush them with melte dutter and
sprinkle them with sait and pepper. Place the
roes upon an earthern dish, spread some soil
to make the whole very hot and then serve.

For Steamed Shad Roes.—After washing the
roes upon an earthern dish, sprea

and fry them in hot lard to a nice brown. Serve a tartar sauce or mayonnaise dressing with them.

The roes may also be fried whole, and a rich brown sauce, highly flavored with wine, such as is used with baked shad, may be poured over the m.

For shad-roe croquettes, boil slowly in salted water the roes from two shad for fifteen minutes and let them get cold. Then take off the skins, and with a fork break the tiny eggs apart. Meanwhile put half a pint of cream over the fire in a double beiler. Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter with the same amount of flour, moisten it with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk, and then add it to the hot liquid. So son with salt and cayenne pepper and part of the juice of a lemon. Add the prepared roes and let the mixture boil up once. Then stir in a besten egg; quickly remove from the fire and turn into a shallow dish. When the mixture becomes perfectly cold form it into an ill oval balls. Brush them with beaten egg and roll them in breed crumbs. Fry them in smoking hot fat to a delicate brown. Drain them on brown paper and serve. This makes a delicious fish course for a lunch on. Tartar sauce should be served with these croquettes.

Shad Roe Salad.—Cook the roes in boiling salted water with a slice of onlon and a bay leaf for twenty-five minutes. Then throw them into lee-old water. When perfectly cold cut the roes into slices, sprinkle them with sut and pepper, turn a little lemon juice or vinegar over thoun, and keep them in a cold place for several hours. Line a salad bowl with lettuce leaves, mix the little heart leaves and broken water crees sprays with the prepared roes, and lay them in the centre of the leaves. Cover with a salad dressing.

Woman's Reason Why France Should Stand

by Greece and Oppose Turkey. Sarah Bernhardt spoke out her mind en the subject of Crete to a reporter of the Paris Figure before giving the recent performance of "Phodre" for the benefit of the Cretan victims.

"I am profoundly indignant," said she, "Where is France being dragged to! It is as though we were to bite our nurse's breast! We are covering ourselves with shame in thus defending the Turk against our mother. What f there are human beings, Christians, Greeks, who are suffering, who are massacred, who are robbed, who are tortured, and when these Greeks revolt, call for help from their brothers; we stop them; we stand in the way of their liberation! Why, even though they were not Greeks, we should fly to their aid simply because they are suffering. It is a denial of all our traditions; is is to do violence to the soul of France to make it act such a part. It would be criminal to do what

we are doing even against negroes; it is doubly so to do it against Greece.
"That is why I give my matinée next Thursday for the benefit of the victims of the Cretan massacres. Writers and orators have already shaken the torpor of the public. I wish to bring to their assistance the aid of dramatic art, the spirit of classical tragedy, the soul of Greece is Racine's winged verses. Only two days ago I announced the matinée, and already the theatre is besieged by unknown friends who wish to be on the spot to aid my effort. I receive many letters of approval and encouragement. Some are very touching; one among them offers me a Cretan tragedy. I do not wish, however, to be the only one on this occasion to show my sympathy for the unfortunate. I have asked poets for verses, which we shall recite. The poets, too, must speak out as their fathers did in 1830.

"And besides, are not all disinterested hearts on our side! What artist, what writer is therethat is not a lover of the Greeks! It is only the financiers who do not love Greece, because she is poor. Greece does not pay her debts.

"Every day I receive letters from there. They keep me informed of the wretchedness of the unfortunate Cretan refugees in Athens. When I say I receive letters! I should say I do not receive them all. The last that came to me I received because it had been given in charge of the embassy, but it mentioned two others that never came.

"No matter. I know enough, even if I knew spirit of classical tragedy, the soul of Greece in

the embassy, but it mentioned two others that never came.

"No matter. I know enough, even if I knew only what every one knows, to be indignant and to do what I am doing. I hope that my example will be followed. For, as a high Greek of-ficial was saying to me just now, it would be frightful to see Europe crush Greece, but it would be more horrible to see France sharing in the shameful deed."

The theatre was crowded, the receipts being more than 12,000 francs. Pretty actresses sold the programmes and photographs of Mme. Bernhardt, with verses from "Phèdre" in her handwriting, and made 1,300 francs by the sale. The audience was naturally very enthusiastic, and applauded wildly every reference to Greece or Crete in the play and the verses written for the occasion by MM. Harancourt and Rostand.

YELLOW DOMINO.

It Attracted Much Attention at a Recent los Carnival in London.

At a recent ice carnival in London, says the Pall Mall Gazette, one young woman was the sensation of the evening and created no end of interest and curiosity with her handsome costume and her clever mode of disguising her identity. She was dressed in a yellow satin identity. She was dressed in a yellow satin domino, and over this were soft draperies of lace and chiffon, tightly veiling the whole garment from neck to hem. The domino was arranged like a long cloak, and a bolero of coarse linen, embroidered in gold and silver, covered the shoulders and outlined the figure. Over her head was a very remarkable hood made after some style of headdress worn three or four hundred years ago. It was made of white tuile lace and chiffon, jewelled with emeralds and rhinestones, and the mask was of lace dotted with tiny diamonds. Black shees, stockings, and gloves completed this interesting costume.

Ladies' Costumers.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER

"A reriect bit Guarunteed." Fishing Stout, Slender and Faulty Figures a Specialty, Lady Agents Wanted, Send for Circular, MLLE, LOUISE POOLE, 319 TO 318 SIXTH AVENUE, - New YORK.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,

Finest imported materials, best silk lining, \$50.
Shirt Waists, finest imported Materials, \$4.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED,
A. C. WEINGARTES,
G6 West 26th Street,

HUSON & CO., MILLINERY STUDIOS, 705 Sixth Avenue.

(Formerly 1244 Broadway.)

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ON EXHIBITION,
LADIES' MAYERIALS USED. M. BECKON,
LABILET TAILOR,
110 East 50th of,
HIGH-GRADE WORK AT MODERATE PRICES.
PORMERLY WITH BRYANT AND ONDRAR,

M. SPINRAD.

LADIES TAILOR,
1947 Sixth ave., bet. 44th and 45th Sta.
continuous of fluent imported uniterial, \$40,
MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

C. BROMADRO,

MODELS of new SPRING and SUMMER Styles now
eady for INSPECTION.

Tallor made gowns of finest imported cloth.

Bighest Class of Work Guaranteed. " MADAME CLARKE,

Young Ladies' Evening and Summer Gowns. 60 West 25th St. B. GREENSTEIN,

LADIES' FAILUR,
54 West Bith Street.
Latest spring medels now ready for inspection.
MPORTED NOVELTIES. ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
Workmanship of the Highest Standard.

J. FINGERHUT,
PERPECT FITTER FOR LADIES' COSTUMES,
488 SIXTH AV., NEAR GOTH ST. G. B. FIELDING & GO.,

Milliners,

Bonnets and Round Bats, NEW YORK.

ARTH'IR GOLDSMITH, LADIES TAILOR,

West 26th St., Corner 6th Ave.
STYLISH GOWNS, TAILOR MADE, and lined
broug-out with best quality slik, \$40 and quward,
BICYCLE SUITS AND COATS, 230 UPWARD.
PERFECT FIT AND HIGHEST CLASS.
WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED. O. HAAS.

Ladies' Tailor. TAILOR MADE COSTUMES of the Imported cloth, lined throughout with rich alls, \$40. COATS, newest cut, alls lined, \$25. BICYCLE SUTTS, \$50 upward.

455 POUNTH AVE., Bet. 80th and Sist ats. N. Y.

SHERMAN'S,

"THE COLUMBIA." Special for one week, to introduce my styles umes of th viot. Venetian, and Covert Clubs, lined with best quality sik, \$40.

ern States. There are three grades, at \$3, \$2, and \$1.50 a pound. The first grade is the pure down, plucked from the breast of the live goose. The other two grades are extracted by machinery from the feathers of poultry plucked for the market. The feathers are sold in bulk, unsorted, and have to be separated by special machines. The only goose down imported comes from China. It is white, but not so fluffy as the American, and cousequently used only for che-per filling.

"Duck down is imported almost exclusively from China in feathers. There are about three grades. The best or pure down sells for \$1.25, and is used in making a fair quality of quitts, linings, pillows. &c. The other two grades, bringing \$1 and 75 cents a pound, are made by leaving a certain per cent, of feathers in the down. These feathers, as imported from China, are exceedingly dirty, and the cleaning and separating, which is done by machinery, are very expensive. The yield of down is about 10 or 12 per cent.; of dirt, 30 to 40 per cent.; the rest is feathers. These feathers are a little bettor, when thoroughly sleamed and cleaned, than our native chicken feathers which, as all house-keepers should know, are the cheapest feathers. "This Chinese down is from the ducks which the Chinese consume in great quantities. As rice is their chief breadauff, ducks are their chief meat. One duck will furnish a meal for twenty Chin men. The fowl is boiled until the mesh drops from the bones. It is then hashed very line, and with its gravy used to season boiled rice chough for about twenty men. Of carse a vast number of these ducks are reared and commune in China, and as the Chinaman makes no particular use of the feathers, th, se are support to this country san Europe. There are alout 1,000,000 pounds of feathers imported to the United States coach year from China, while from Austria and Germany come several hundred thousand pounds of down, extracted from Chinese feathers.

"Chicken feathers, which have no life in them, are chiefly used in cheapening down. A the shirred sleeves have a band of this just beter. Broosded and plain satins, embroidered with jet, are popular materials for the founda-tion, but the mills of mousseline de sole and lace

ern States. There are three grades, at \$3, \$2, and \$1.50 a pound. The first grade is the pure





The dolman-shaped cape is much liked by mid-dle-aged women, and the round cape, with fichu ends falling almost to the bottom of the skirt,



who have the height to carry it off. But there is the little round cape in all sorts of materials, the prettiest being made of colored taffeta silk, covered with handsome lace chiffon and net, and the neck ruchings are quite as high and full as they were in the win-